SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1890.

Amusement To-Day. Pirth Avenue Theater-fin Calet. Mailine. & Bial's Gar is a-Ornort. Heate & High Gard a Concert Matter Kirke Mattees.

Hedropal inn Concert Matt-Brokeway, they and district New York Agencies—Pladers. Mattees.

Plack Theater—Josius Whiteomb. Mattees.

Plack Theater—Josius Whiteomb. Mattees. Laten Square Theatre—Boccaria. Mailnes. Waltack's Theatre—Eli, the Arkansas Traveller Windoor Theatre—Gorgia Minstrols. Matines.

## Advertising Rates.

Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line 0 5 Banking and Financial (after money article)...... Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line.... Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 1st or 2d page, per

In Sunday edition same rates as above.

Schuyler Colfax and James A. Garfield. In the summer of 1872, when THE SUN first made public the testimony of Col. HENRY S. McComb in the Credit Mobilier suit, SCHUYLER COLFAX and JAMES A. GAR-FIELD were both conspicuous leaders of the Republican party. Mr. COLFAX was Vice-President of the United States; Gen. GAR-FIELD was Chairman of the House Com-

Writing to Col. McComB in 1868 in regard to Credit Mobiller stock set apart for the purpose of corrupting legislators, Oakes AMES had said, "I have used this where it will produce most good to us. I think." Pencilled on the back of the same letter was OAKES AMES'S memorandum list of Senstors and Congressmen bribed. There were thirteen names in all. Here are two of them 8. Colfax, Speaker......

Most of the persons affected by this preliminary revelation hastened to deny their guilt. The denials of SCHUYLER COLPAX and JAMES A. GARFIELD were alike explicit and impressive. Colpax went from his desk in the Senate Chamber before a committee of the House of Representatives, and, having sworn in the name of Gop to tell the truth. the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, made this statement:

"I state, explicitly, that no one ever gave or offered give me any shares of stock in the Crean Mobiner or the Union Pacific Saitroad. I had never received, nor had sendered to me, any dividends in cash, stock or bonds accraing upon any stock in either of said organizations. I never received a dollar in bonds, stocks, or dividenda."

In the Senate chamber, again, Colpax shed tears while protesting his innocence and appealed to the Eternal Tribunal of Justice to establish the truth of his words. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD also swore it the name of Gop to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and hav-

ing taken that solemn oath, he said: "Mr. Awas never gave nor offered to give me any stock or other valuable thing as a gift. I once asked and of tained from him, and afterward repaid to him, a loan of ceived from or delivered to him. I never owned, re crived, or agreed to receive any stock of the Uredi Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any divi dends or profits arising from either of them.

"Q-Were any dividends over tendered to you on the stock of the Credit Mobilier upon the supposition that you were to be a subscriber? A.—No. sir.

"Q.—The form you have repaid, if I understood you con-

rectly ! A .- Yes, mr.' Both Colpax's and Garrield's sworn de nials were made under the pressure of the emergency, and before it was known or supposed that Oakes Ames would ever be a witness to the truth. Circumstances which it is not now necessary to recall, brought OAKES AMES to the stand, with his memo randum book. By the record of his transactions with COLFAX the account stood:

"Cotrax, twenty shares Credit Mobiller, cost \$2,000 interest for seven months and ten days, \$86.72, making total of \$2,086.72, less 80 per cent bond dividend at 9

The same book showed that a sixty per cent. cash dividend of \$1,200 was paid by him to COLFAX. Gen. GARFIELD's account in the

"Garriero, ten shares Credit Mobilier, \$1,000; seven months and ten days' interest, \$43.36—\$1,043.36; 80 per cent bend dividend at 97, \$776-\$267.36; interest, Jun 20, \$3.64; balance, \$271. Ten shares Credit Mobilier stock, ten shares Union Pacific stock."

And in another place a general statement: 1868.-To ten shares Credit Mobilier of A ..... \$1,000 00

\$1,876 00 By dividend bonds, Union Pacific Rail-

road, \$1,000, at 80 per cent., less 8 per June 17.—By dividend collected for your account 600 00

SCHUTLER COLFAX swore that he had never received the \$1,200 which AMES claimed to have paid him as cash dividend. OAKES AMES swore that he had paid it by check on the Sergeant-at-Arms. Sergeant-at-Arms ORDWAY produced the cancelled check:

\$1,376 OC

"WASHINGTON, June 20, 1868. ant-at-Arms, U. S. House of Representatives : "Pay to S. C. or bearer \$1,200, and charge to my ac

This check, which COLFAX swore he had never seen, was drawn June 20. The books of the Sergeant-at-Arms showed that it was paid June 21. The books of the First National Bank of Washington, where the Vice-President kept a private account, showed that on June 21 SCHUYLER COLFAX deposited there \$1,200 in cash, and the deposit ticket in his own handwriting was produced. His perjury as well as his bribe-taking was proved. His closest friends ceased trying to defend him. After one effort, pathetically absurd in its weakness, he ceased to try to defend himself.

JAMES A. GARFIELD'S case was even worse. To the evidence of his corruption and perjury was added evidence of an attempt on his part to suborn perjury. His cash dividend, paid to him June 19, 1868, by OAKES AMES, amounted to \$329. After the investigation had begun, he went to AMES and besought him to let this payment "go as a loan," and when Ames had refused to perjure himself to save him, he made figures show that AMES still owed him \$2,400 of the bribe money!

OAKES AMES testified as follows:

"Q.—You may state whether, in conversation with you. Mr. Garriand claims, as he claimed before us, that the only transaction between you was borrowing \$300. A .-No, str; he did not claim that with me. Q.-State how he does claim it with you; what was said ! State all that occurred in conversation between you. A -I cannot remember half of it. I have had two o

Q -What did you say to him in reference to that state of the case? A .- I stated to him that he never asked me to lend him any money; that I never knew he wanted to borrow any. I did not know he was short. I made a statement to him showing the transaction and what there was due on it; that deducting the bond dividend

and the cash dividend there was \$329 due him, for which I had given him a check; that he had never saked me to loan him any money, and I never loaned him any. "Q—After you made that statement, what did he state In reply? A.—He wanted to have if yo as a loan. Q-Did he claim that it was in fact a loan? A .- No.

gir; I do not think he did. No, he did not.
"Q.—State all you know in reference to it. A.—I told him he knew very well it was a dividend. I made out a statement and showed it to him at the time. In one cor

member, there was \$2,400 due in stock and bonds. He made a little memorandum of \$1,000 and \$1,600, and. at I recollect, said there was \$1,000 of Umon Facific stock, \$1,000 of Credit Mobilier stock, and \$400 of stock or onds. I do not recollect what

bonds, I do not recollect what.
"Q.—Have you the memorandum that Mr. Gaments
made! A.—I have the figures that he made." Paper in Mr. Gazrizio's handwriting was shown to the committee, containing figures as follows:

\$2,400 "Q .- You say that these figures were made by Mr.

Gasprelof A.—Yes, sir.
"Q.—That was his idea of what was coming to him!
A.—Yes, sir." All this, be it remembered, occurred after the investigation had begun-after JAMES A. GARFIELD had sworn that he "never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union

Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or

profits arising from either of them." And after Garrield had sworn to this falsehood, a Republican committee of the House of Representatives, made up of his own political and personal friends, and with Judge Poland of Vermont as its Chairman. branded him forever as a bribe taker and perjurer in these blasting words:

" He [GARFIELD] agreed with Mr. Awas to take ten shares Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. AMES re retred the eighty per cent. directend in bonds, and sold them for mely-seem per cent, and also received the stay per cent coul thritout, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, by a bulance of \$329. This sum was postd over to Mr. GARPINES y a check on the Bergeant-or-Arms."

The Credit Mobiller exposure shattered good many reputations; but it left no characters worse damaged than those of SCHUY-LER COLPAX and JAMES A. GARFIELD. SCHUYLER COLPAX, unnoticed, is living out the last years of a dishonored life; while by a curious turn of a memorable struggle

party's candidate for President of the United States!

A Look at Some Figures. It may now be instructive to take a look at some figures which bear upon the coming election. The whole number of electors votes is 369, of which 231 are cast by the Northern States, and 138 by the Southern. The number necessary to the choice of the

President ls 185. As against GARFIELD, it is not too much to say that any strong, fair, acceptable Democratic candidate could get the entire 138 votes of the Southern States. Indeed, no Republican believes otherwise, or even pretends to the contrary. With these 138 votes, the Democratic candidate would require 47 in the Northern States to give him the 185

which are requisite to an election. Where could an acceptable Democratic andidate look, with a reasonable degree of certainty, for these 47 Northern votes? Here are four States that went for TILDEN and HENDRICKS in 1876, when both political parties did their very best:

Total.....

It will be perceived that if the Democratic candidate could carry New York and Indians, they would give him 50 votes, or three more than the needed 47. Precisely the same result would follow if he could carry New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, though he lost Indiana. But it will be seen that even if he could obtain the 30 votes of Connecticut, New Jersey, and Indiana, he would be 17 short of the needed 47. Therefore he must carry New York, or make ur for its loss by getting the votes of some other Northern State or States.

Let us examine the Republican situation We will deal liberally with the chances of the candidate of that party, and give him the benefit of all doubts.

Of course GARPIELD will not get a vote in the South, and his rellance must rest wholly upon the 231 votes of the North. We will first deduct from these the 65 votes of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Indiana, which were cast for TILDEN and HENDRICKS. This leaves 166, which is 19 less than the requisite number, 185. But to reach this egult we have conceded to the R all the Northern States except the four which went for the Democrats in 1876. Are not the Republicans more likely to lose the States west of the Rocky Mountains than they are to get their 19 votes in New York. Connecticut, New Jersey, or Indiana? And are there not States clustering around the upper lakes which the Republicans held by very slender ties?

However, a candid look at the circumstances of the country, as well as at the figures which we have just considered, convinces us that the contest is likely to be sharp and close.

What is to be Done with all those College Boys ?

We have upward of three hundred colleges in the United States. If we include all the high schools which call themselves colleges and exercise the privilege of conferring degrees, accuracy will perhaps compel us to put the number above four hundred

Between now and the end of August, the commencements of these institutions will be occurring daily; and when all of the parchments have been distributed, the total of their degrees will amount to five thousand, we suppose. That is probably a low estimate. Several thousand Rachelors of Arts will be made, the list of Masters of Arts will be greatly increased, Doctors of Divinity will be even more numerous than they now are, and of Doctors of Laws we shall have a supply increased perhaps by

What an array of titled personages, of men with a handle to their names, we are getting for a democratic republic! Add up the old volunteer and regular military and naval titles, and those given by the militia of the several, States, put in all the host of honorables, include the steamboat captains and the skippers along the coast, to say nothing of the police and the medical men, and we find that a very large percentage of the male population can enjoy the satisfaction of writing letters of distinction before or after their names. G. Washington Childs A. M. is by no means alone in his glory.

And yet of what practical value to their cossessors will be the diplomas of Bachelors of Arts and Masters of Arts, which the colleges are to confer this summer? How many of them will mean anything? How many will indicate more than that their wearers stayed a little longer at school than other boys ?

No merchant will take a common Bachelor of Arts diploma as a recommendation for a young man. He will rather look upon it as establishing a reasonable doubt of its possessor's business aptitude. Even in the professions, it counts for very little, as it affords no assurance that the young man has acquired habits of application, or has got his mind under training; for there are only two or three colleges where it has a serious meaning. In his college life he may have acquired false notions about the larger life outside, which he must unlearn before he can accomplish anything in the world. Moreover, such training as he has had, has versation he admitted it, and said, se mear of I can it- | been general rather than special; and nowa-

days all human effort is being divided into departments requiring special discipline.

There is something very wrong about our

college training, as many of the fathers of sone who are about to receive their degrees will find when they undertake to set their boys to learning the actual business of life. As schools for the elegant education of rich men's sons, the best of them do very well, provided the young men do not get into bad habits at college, and acquire too great a distaste for disagrecable duty, and a finical notion of what it is becoming for them to do. They also give hard and faithful students-a very small proportion of the whole number at our leading colleges-the groundwork for subsequent professional training.

But what to do with a very large share of young men just out of college is a question which greatly troubles their parents. They have their degrees, but they have no habits of close application; and at that period in their lives they are not apt to be a very teachable lot of young fellows. They are colts that have not been well broken, and very likely they have been so enrelessly trained that they have learned vicious tricks which exhaust the patience of their subsequent Instructors.

Of course there is much to be said in favor of the growing system of elective courses and voluntary recitations at colleges, the relaxation of the restraints of discipline, and the independence of students; but in a country like ours, no system of education is successful which does not train young men to steady and practical labor, and teach them that the main thing in life is to learn obedience to duty, and to marshal all their powers for its performance.

Gen. Grant and the Politicians.

Gen. GRANT used to affect an utter conempt for politicians. He even pretended to despise political parties, and boasted that the Republicans were obliged to take him to prevent his nomination by the Democrats.

The politicians now have their revenge. Their aid was greatly desired by Gen GRANT in his recent canvass. Old THURLOW WEED then paid back all he owed him GRANT used especially to proclaim his independence of men like Mr. WEED. They have now shown him their independence of him and how they can get along much better without him than with him. GRANT's vanity has been taken down a peg!

The leading Republicans at Washington who have been long associated with GARFIELD while willing to cover up his corruption, do not hesitate to say that he is entirely destitute of moral courage, and has no will power to be relied on for any emergency. He has been constantly used by men of inferior capacity, but of stronger force of character. In the hands of adroit and capable managers (like JAT GOULD, for instance), if it were possible to elect him President, the wires of the White House would be connected with a formidable band of speculators in Wall street, and be used to bull and bear stocks at their pleasure. Grantism was bad in its day, but Garfieldism would be worse.

Two noted Republican members of Congrees were sadly discussing the nominations at Chicago. One asked the other, after exchanging comments on GARPIELD's bad record: "Why, in the name of heaven, did they put ARTHUR on the ticket?" The second promptly answered: "I suppose, having made the first plunder, they wanted to load it down."

After the report of the two committees of the House on the Credit Mobilier briberies there was a universal outery from the Republican party for the removal of the guilty Confrom the Chairmanships they held. But Mr. BLAINE was elected Speaker, and for easons best known to themselves they relied upon him to resist the pressure. He did not isappoint them. Even while the list of committees was being read at the Clerk's desk GARFIELD wrote to a friend: "Thank God. The agony is over. We are saved!" But they were not saved; they were only respited, and at the next election the people sent to Washington a Democratic majority of nearly a hundred to occupy the seats which these men disgraced. And now again Mr. Blains has staked the fortunes of the Republican party upon his Credit Mobilier friend. When this second "agony" is over, and the votes are there are some things about which decent self. respecting citizens do not change their minds.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, the Pennsylvania professional officeholder, makes it a rule never to let go one office until sure of another. The office he is willing to let go now is the Postmastership of Philadelphia; the one he is expecting is the Collectorship, for which HAYES has nominated him. Sometimes he aspires to be President and sometimes to be Postmaster; the present pomination is still under consideration.

The exact official figures of the May immigration at New York are now recorded at Washington, and the total reached is 55,250. Contrasting these figures with the 18,109 that represent May preceding, we find that the imnigration trebled this year; and this rate of increase has been going on ever since the begin-

The Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, a signer, as representing the Baptists, of the ministers' call for prayers for the Chicago Convention, dryly mentions that fact with the suggestive addition "And both Mr. GARFIELD and Mr. ABTHUR are of Baptist profession or descent."

The nomination of GARPIELD is literally the resurrection of the Christian Statesman But the tail of the ticket should have been SCHUYLER COLPAK.

The scores of the six Irish marksmen who shot in practice at Dollymount on Thursday are rather alarmingly good-217, 213, 212, 211 209, and 202 out of a possible 225 each, at the distances and under the other conditions of the approaching match. The average was thus 210%—sonsiderably higher than the Americans have been counting on from their opponents and far higher than the published results of previous competitions indicated. The day was perfect for shooting-clear and bright, with a wind very light and blowing steadily; still, thresults are such as would give the American team all it could do to win, if repeated on the 29th. The practice was equable, too, at al the ranges—a total of 422 points at 800 yards 421 at 900 yards, and 421 at 1,000 yards. The match will probably be a close one.

The Credit Mobilier exposure had more to do with the overthrow of the Republican party in 1874 and 1876 than any other one thing. And now, by the nomination of one of the mos obnoxious of the Credit Mobilierists, the Ch. cago Convention deliberately invites the fur ther judgment of the American people upon that most infamous chapter of Congressiona corruption.

Thursday was a day of violence and blood, and the record reads grimly. John GIMPEL nearly killed his wife with an iron bar fired his house, and committed suicide. It was discovered that young ADOLPH EISMAN had shot himself on his bridal night; Dr. George LINDSEY, a graduate of Glasgow College, and an octogenarian, poisoned himself and died; Mrs. EASTWOOD kissed her two children in a Payonic ferryboat, threw herself out of the window, and was drowned; a stranger shot himself through the head on the edge of the Mott Haven Canal and his dead body fell into the water; Ganner VAN DIEN, an eighty-year-old farmer near Hohokus, hanged himself in his home; and ANNIE CHOPPIN committed self-murfor in Camden,

Then there were several sudden deaths, sanguinary fights, sleshings, and so on. Is there

ood on the face of the moon? The Greenbackers stuck to their business in Chicago, and instead of a six days' session, preferred to work all night, till broad day

light, and adjourned at 6 yesterday morning. Gen. WRAVER, the Greenback candidate

for President, isn't an Ohio man by present

residence—only by birth. The forces rallied thus far to fight the army worm are fire, furrows, trenches, tobacco dust, tar, turkeys, lard, lime, chloride of lime, Paris green, iron rollers, hogs, chykens, ducks, sheep, salt, sulphur, kerosene oil, crows, and blackbirds. Some species of ichneumon are also mentioned favorably as allies against the enemy, but cannot be had on every battle field. Meanwhile the larva of the night-flying moth, Leucania unipuncia, continues its devastating march. The largest crop of army worms yet counted has been one of 587 to the square foot. in Long Branch. Connecticut fears the fate of New Jersey, Staten Island that of Long Island.

AFTER CHICAGO.

Washington, June 11 .- The Chicago Conrention has left sores that will not close by first intention, and stings that can hardly ever be forgotten or forgiven by some of the principal characters who figured before it. The disappointments will serve to intensify the bitterness of the rival factions. Mr. Conkling went there with a machine ticket made up of Grant and Arthur. He was the pivot upon which the thirdterm conspiracy turned. He had to play a desperate game, and he played it holdly and with the highest order of skill and audacity from first to last.

With a decided majority against him on every vital question, with the Convention, the committees, the galleries, and the city diamoring for Blaine, his management was remarkable throughout, and the discipline of his following extorted admiration from his enemies. But two blunders were noticeable in his nominating speech. One was an impotent defence of the third term, and the other was an insulting defiance of Blaine and Sherman, by sarcastic allusions, when recruits were needed. Perhaps he was conscious of impending defeat, and therefore determined to go down, as he did, with his flag at the peak. Or he may have yielded to that constitutional defect which spares neither friend nor foe.

Beaten in the great object of his pride and ambition, the concession of the second place for his henchman, Arthur, is but poor compensation for the toil and travail which were employed to organize the conspiracy he led, and of which he became the central figure, standing head and houlders above all others in the Convention and before the country. The defection in the New York delegation broke his sceptre, opened the way for the defeat of Grant, and smashed the sway of the machine.

Blaine staked everything on this last chance at Chicago. He gathered into working form all the resources at his command, including the young recruits, the old and scurvy politicians. the whole lobby, the jobbers and speculators, and the running party machinery, outside five or six States. This mass was moulded together by his own hand, and was infused with energy and enthusiasm, and directed by a single will. It lacked public confidence, which might have been gained had Blaine assumed the lead in opposing the third term when Carpenter threw down his gauntlet insultingly in the Senate.

He now attributes his overthrow mainly to Conkling and to Massachusetts, where Edmunds was put up as a figure-head to break his following in New England. Hale and Frye, who expected to get into the Senate through Blaine's elevation, are left out in the cold, with a hard fight on the hands of the illustrious trio. to save Maine.

like a rotten borough is gone to return no more. His opponents have at last dis- that it should not be considered. covered that revolt is not ruinous, and this experience will give them courage for future resistance. The traditional success of the Cameron clan, which in itself was an element of strength, being broken, recovery of the old rule is almost impossible. The voice of the Republican party in Pennsylvania was loudly for Biaine, and if Cameron had heeded it, even in the last hour, he might still have retained ascendancy. Conkling refused to loosen his grip, and Cameron went down in the general

Logan, who attempted to steal the vote of Illinois by brute force, imitating the examples of Conkling and Cameron, has created enemies who will never rest satisfied until he is crushed out and driven from public life.

Sherman was betrayed in the Convention by the spokesman chosen to present his name and claims. It is no longer a secret that Garfield intrigued from the beginning to put himself forward as a possible "dark horse," and that Gov. Foster went to Chicago rather to make himself a candidate for the first or the second place than to advance the claims of John Sherman, of whose interest he was the confidential lepositary.

Griefs, revenges, unforgiving hatreds, bitter animosities, and internal strifes are the results of the Chicago Convention. The old discords springing from personal rivalries are intensifled in the Senate. Conkling had but few friends before. The number will be narrowed now. Exhausted by the supreme effort to gain this nomination, and at a cost which few know, Biaine falls as the idol of a great combination, and will be east aside as worthless Presidential timber. Garfield reconciles none of the many feuds. Personally, he is distrusted by all the chiefs, and he will go into the coming campaign with the certainty of their fate, if the Democrats show even half wisdom at Cincinnati.

Financial Views. Will there be a currency panie? The Secretary of the Bullion Club predicts that when the drain of gold commences John Sherman will be forced to take advantage of the law and pay outgreenbacks and silver. This, he thinks, will lead to a currency panic, the temporary demonstization of gold, which will be held at a premium, and a ruinous fall in prices. To provide against this possible disaster Congress is called upon to withdraw all bills under twenty dollars, so that gold and lver may circulate in place of paper, while Sherman is naked to stop prepaying the national debt and use the surplus revenue in piling up gold and silver in the freasury until there is a dollar of our money metal beind every greenback dollar. It is claimed that this olicy would prevent any excessive flow of gold abroad. would obviate any danger of a currency panic, and would insure us good times for several years to come. e same writer wants Congress to issue certificates for all gold and aliver bullion presented to the Treasury, and also asks Secretary Sherman to coin four million, instead f two million, silver dollars per month.

The difficulty about these propositions is that they are

impracticable. Neither the Secretary nor Congress will adopt any such measures. Nor is there any discillated of a change in the financial policy of the Government until the Besuccraft Administration comes into power. If the present system necessarily involves a currency panic and a depreciation of prices, then we have got to submit to it; and if Mr. D. G. Croir's prognostications should come true before the Fresidential election it would help to deteat Garfield and Arthur.

GOF, SEYMODR'S POSITION.

Declaring that he is Not and Counct Bee Candidate

UTICA, June 11 .- Gov. Seymour was this afternoon shown the despatch to the press from Syracuse, saying that the Syracuse Courier today would urge his nomination and give assurances that he would not decline if nominated. The Observer this afternoon publishes the despatch and adds the following: "There is no truth in the suggestion contained in the foregoing that Gov. Seymour has in any way changed or modified his position. He says now, as he has said all the time, that he is not and cannot be a candidate, and that he could not accept a nomination even if one were tendered him. He deems it immoral for any one to enter upon any public office when his health is unequal to the performance of its labors. He alone can judge of this, and cannot yield his decision to the opinions of others. He has never anticipated the possibility of his nomination, and has only regarded the mention of his name as one of the coincidents which always mark political speculations before the meeting of a convention. In reply to any complimentary allusions to himself he has al complimentary allusions to himself he has al-ways distinctly and cloarly stated his purpose to withdraw from an active part in public affairs, although he felt a deep interest in the success of the party to which he was attached. In stating what he says upon this point we only repeat his own words since the appearance of the above despatch in the newspapers, and we do so to meet his views and not our own."

THE SERVANT OF THE RINGS.

Washington, June 10 .- When Jay Gould and the associate Rings failed to nominate Blaine, in whose behalf they had expended time, labor, and money without stint, it was natural that their united vote should be turned over to Garfield. Without any of the magnetic personal qualities of the Senator from Maine which partly obscure his moral defects, Garfield is known to be very much a creature of the great corporations. No man in public life has worse record than the candidate of the Chi-

From the time he entered the House of Representatives seventeen years ago until now Gen. Garfield's name may be found recorded for every scheme, job, and corrupt combination that has become familiar to the public by investigation and exposure. His figure stands conspicuous in the history of all the venal and debauched legislation which marks the period hat began with the enormous grants of lands and money to the Railroad Rings until the overbrow of the Republican majority in the House

Garfield voted for almost every bill to plunder the Treasury, in whatever form it was presented, and for all the atrocious measures is which jobbery and politics were united, during the dark period of reconstruction. After he ecame Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations his sphere of influence was enlarged. He industriously improved the opportunities which that commanding position afforded. Weak, vain, and morally loose, he became as nstrument in the hands of shrewder knaves. and sold himself cheaply.

He is directly responsible for the Sanborn contract job, by which the merchants of New fork were openly robbed by an infamous combination of Treasury officials, lobbyists, and members of Congress. The authority under which that conspiracy was organized was a rider" on the Legislative bill, mounted by Mr. Sawyer in the Senate, who afterward shared in the profits. The House rejected it overwhelmingly, but through a committee of conference, of which he was Chairman, Garfield ontrived to drive the measure through, and hen to gag the House on the final report.

As a beneficiary of the Credit Mobilier he was convicted against his own sworn testimony by he report of the Poland Committee and by the diary of Oakes Ames, specifying to a day the date of every transaction. After awearing solemnly that he" never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of th Oakes Ames while the investigation was in progress and claimed that he had not received is full share, according to the agreement. Ames produced the memorandum in Garfield's andwriting upon which this claim was based! He was not the author of the salary grab, but to him more than to any other member of Congrees attaches the responsibility of that steal by which over eleven hundred thousand dollars That act never could have passed the House but for his deliberate treachery in opening the door Cameron's power to rule Pennsylvania by calling up the Legislative bill late at night, fter having p

As Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations he was the efficient supporter of the Washington Ring and of Boss Shepherd personally. The agents of De Golyer and McCielland, a firm of contractors for laying wood pavement, formed a combination with the Ring for a job of three-quarters of a million, more than one-half of which would have been clear profit, at the prices to be levied on the taxpayers. The Ring wanted appropriations from congress, and it was desirable to secure Garfield's support. They knew that R. C. Parsons of Cleveland was his next friend, and they hired Parsons under the guise of with a fee of \$15,000. Parsons hired Garfield for \$5,000, which was paid to him on the 12th

of July, 1872. When Congress met in the following December Garfield carried through in six weeks ap propriations for the Washington Ring which aggregated three and a half million le and his friends had claimed that the five thousand dollar bribe was a fee, but he was forced to admit, under oath, when interrogated sefore the Glover Committee, that he never made an argument before the Board of Public Works, and never prepared an opinion. The most that he did was to speak personally on the matter to Boss Shepherd, who had indirectly employed him.

After the exposure of the thievery of Attorney-General Williams, by which the contingent fund was applied to the purchase and main enance of a dashing equipage for his family, Sarfield had the effrontery to advocate a coninuance of the appropriation for that object. The so-called peace policy toward the Indians

was inaugurated soon after Gen. Grant came

into office in 1869 by an act creating a Board of Commissioners to "exercise joint control, with he Secretary of the Interior, over the disbursement of the appropriations made by this act, or any part thereof that the President may direct." Soon after, the Indian Ring was thoroughly or ranized, under the protection of Columbus Delano as Secretary of the Interior. In 1670 Congress enacted that the Commissioners should supervise all expenditures of money for he Indians, and inspect all goods purchased for them. This restraint was irksome to the jobbers, but the frauds continued, being backed by the Indian Bureau and the head of the Interior Department. The Commissioners appealed to Grant in vain. In 1872 a proviso was clandestinely attached to the Indian bill, through the connivance of Delano and the jobbers which deprived the Commissioners of their power to supervise the accounts before payment. Thus shorn of usefulness, they struggled to prevent the increasing corruption. It was vain. Delano set aside their decisions and their recommendations. An attempt was made to repeal the proviso of 1872, by which the frauds were made easy. Garfield was prompt to resist it, and, with the aid of Ring attorneys on the floor, he succeeded in protecting the organized robbery of the Indians, which continued until finally Delano was driven out.

Garfield was one of the visiting statesmen on John Sherman's staff at New Orleans. He aided Sherman in stealing the vote of Louisiana. Subsequently, he was a member of the Electoral Commission, and was instrumental in stealing the Presidency. He deserves the support of Hayes and the Fraudulent Administration, and of all who had to the commission. Hayes and the Fraudulent Administration, and of all who helped to consummate the iniquity by which they got into office.

That he is venal, unprincipled, dishonest, has been often proved. Oakes Ames convicted him of wilful perjury in the Credit Mobilier job. Jay Gould and his erew would own him body and soul if it were possible to elect him Fresident. He is aft candidate for the docay and fall of the Republican party. TONTINE LIFE INSURANCE ON TRIAL.

BOSTON, June 10 .- The case of Patterson agt, the Equitable Life Insurance Society of the United States is, perhaps, the most important that has come before the Federal courts since the Dred Scott case. Patterson sues the Equitable to recover the premiums on a tontine life insurance policy for \$15,000, the tontine period of which is fifteen years, only eight of which have expired, the pol icy being still in force. The suit was brought two or three years ago in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. But the Society, as it had the right to do, removed it to the Circuit Court of the United States. Then it attempted to head off the plaintiff by bringing a suit against him for falsifying his application and having been a State prisoner in Pennsylvania. Judge Clifford decided that this suit had nothing to do with the plaintiff's case against the Society. It seems to have been only an expedient to gain time, and after so long delay the case came up for trial, against the Society's motion for still further delay, on Monday, the 7th, before Judge Nelson and a jury, in this city.

The plaintiff alleged in his declaration that he was induced to take the policy by the false representations of one Page, an agent of

he was induced to take the policy by the false representations of one Page, an agent of the Society, who also countersigned the policy, which referred to a "tontine plan," and professed to put him, Patterson, into a tontine class marked A, whereas there was no such plan and no classification whatever. He also sileged that the Society's document which Page showed him, to induce him to take the policy, was false, and the Society knew it to be so, because it had kept no separate tontine fund nor any account from which the magnitude of its special liability to tontine policy holders could be ascertained. These facts the plaintiff was prepared to show by depositions taken in New York, including that of Page himself, and competent experts there present.

The Society's counsel, Brown and Sohier, strenuously objected to the reading of Page's deposition, because they had the man himself there in court, but the Judge overruied the objection, and the deposition was read to the jury.

The counsel for the plaintiff, Treadwell and Ranney, then put an expert on the stand to testify in regard to the point whether the Society's practice was true to the plan which was used to induce Patterson to take his policy. But here the lawyers of the Society objected that the plaintiff could not extend his proofs beyond the allegations made in his declaration. Mr. Ranney contended that the declaration was broad enough to cover the inquiry into the practice of the company in regard to tontine policies, without any allegation that the plaintiff might amend his declaration, so as to render its sufficiently broad. This the plaintiff might amend his declaration, so as to render its sufficiently broad. This the plaintiff might amend his declaration, so as to render its sufficiently broad. This the plaintiff might amend his declaration, so as to render its sufficiently broad. This the plaintiff might amend his declaration, so as to render its sufficiently broad. This the plaintiff might amend he declaration has the plaintiff was ready to do on th to the October term.

Why such a corporation should ask for a single day's delay against such a suit as Patterson's is a question.

Colfax, Garffeld, and Credit Mobilion

From the Philadelphia Times.

Schuyler Colfax, Grant's first Vice-President, ooking fitteen years older than at the time of his retirement into private life, eight years ago, stepped up on to the portico of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester, yesterday evening. The query as to how he regarded the choice of the Chicago Convention elicited the

"I think Gen. Garfield's nomination a fortunate one It seemes one of very superior talents and thoroughly familiar with public affairs, a gallant soldier and an em nent statesman. I do heartily congratulate the people and the Republican party, as well as Gen. Garfield him self, on a nomination so unexpectedly conferred and so richly deserved."

"Do you think he will be elected ?"

"I anticipate an exciting campaign and a close slee tion," said Mr. Colfax, hesitatingly; "but I hope and believe he will be triumphantly successful."

A final query, "How will the Credit Mobilier charges against Mr. Garfield operate?" gave a dramatic turn to the interview. Its effect on Mr. Colfax was electric. He sprang up from the banch on which he was seated with s movement that startled his interrogator, and said,

"I don't know anything about that. Mr. travacte have to look out for himself, as well as any other man. don't want to talk about it, and have no time."

Mr. Colfax had turned his back even before he finished

the sentence. John Adams's Glorious Fourth.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Have we not a patriotic Alderman among us who will manifest his regard for the coming Fourth of July by endeavoring to bring about again the celebration of the nation's birth? The people will be with him, and no one in the Board will dare to oppose him, as it is not believed that Ameritirely abolished, although it has been ignored, to our disgrace, for the last four years. The memories which cluster around our glorious Fourth should not be buried, but be revived by a suitable celebration. Decoration Fourth is a greater day, and it is not too late for the authorities to take action—give us a celebration again and repeal all acts which discourage it. Let the bells ringrepeal all acts which discourage it. Let the bells ring-let the fireworks be set off, let salutes be fired, let the Declaration be read, and let there be a military parade It is believed that Gen. Varian is too much of an Ameri. for parade in honor of the day and its memories.

Our small boys should be allowed again their fireworks and crackers on the Fourth of July—that which is not denied to any political club or procession at any time of year. Let them spend their patriotism in fire and smoke as we were wont to do. Anyway, let the calls be and long for a glorious celebration. Naw Your, June 11.

A Mother's Suicide.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE of to-day there is an article headed "A Mother's cide." We, the undersigned, who were eye witnesses of the occurrence from the deck of the 6 o'clock box from New York on the same line, wish to call the atten-tion of she public and the officers of the Eric Railroad to the criminal negligence and indifference displayed by employees on the Pavonia. The ferrybeat was stopped, it is true, but was allowed

The ferryboat was stopped, it is true, but was allowed to drift away ab out 500 feet, with the tide and her own momentum. From the spot. Life preservers were on board, and boats were swinging from the davise, besides orther appliances provided by the company for saving life, but none of these were even disturbed, nor was the slightest effort made by those in charge to save the woman, in case she did rise to the surface, beyond looking over the side of the ierryboat away off from where the woman jumped in. Neither was there any effort made to recover the body, as the boat did not stop more than three minutes, and then proceeded on her way to New York.

three minutes, and then proceeded on the York.
We call your attention to this. knowing that you are always ready to oppose anything that is wrong, and thereby bring about a much-needed reform among the employees of the Pavonia ferry.

J. W. HOLSTEIN,
J. C. CRILLER.

NEW YORK, June 11.

G. E. Bush.

Going to Cincinnati.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I understand that the old war horse and veteran Democrat Isalah Rynders, starts next week with a delegation of independent Democrats for the Cincinnati Convention, to assist in selecting candidates that will be acceptable to the whole Democracy of the Union, and that such candidates will undoubtedly be nominated, and also says whoever are the nominees of the Convention, it will be the bounders duty of every true Democrat to give their bearty support.

Room for the Public Works Department. The Sinking Fund Commission considered. yesterday, a proposition to rent the building 31 Chambers street for the use of the Department of Public Works. street for the use of the Department of Public Works. George Peabody Wetmore, the owner of the building, offers to lease it to the city for five years at an annual rental of \$12,500, and to expend \$88,000 in making the alterations necessary to fit if or the use of the Department of Public Works. On motion of Mayor Googer, Comproller Kelly was authorized to negotiate with Mr. Wetmore. It is intended to give the rooms in the City Hall now occupied by the Department of Public Works to the Marine Court.

Henor to the Black Sheep at Chleage The Imperialists came like the wolf on the fold, With fetters of silver and shackles of gold.

To capture and bind the mixed races of men
Who were huddled like sheep in the delegates' pen. They wood them with promises, wood them with threats,

And woord them with bribes in the semblance of bets;

Rich pastures they offered those dark-colored sheep, If over the fence they would climb or would leap. In spite of allurements those wethers stood firm, And still they fought shy of the fatal third term; The driving and coaxing alike were in vain, They stuck to their Sherman and clung to their Blaine.

Though hunted and worried all through the flerce fray, But few of those wethers were tempted to stray, Nor gained their dark skins an additional smutch. Can all the white sheep of the North say as much?

You may escape all danger from attacks of distributed dysentery, or cholers mornus by a little torethought in providing yourself with Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balesm, an old remedy, and entirely sate, -dis.

-The Queen's befriending Princess Frederica of Hanover in her humble marriage is reported to have been due to the kind offices of Prince Leopold. He had a fancy for his cousin for himself, and when she perceived this she made a confidant of him, and he then generously threw himself heart and soul into her cause, and persuaded his mother, with whom he had great

influence, to consent to the marriage. -Thirty small boys were arrested in Datlas, Texas, for giving a negro minstrel show without a license, the complainant being the owner of an old build-ing which they had used without permission. They were tried before the Mayor, who said: "I find the prisoners guilty and fine them one dollar each. The alternative is one day in jail." The consternation among the offenders was very great. "But." his Honor added, "I was a boy once myself, and went on the end in just such a perform

ance. I will pay these fines myself." -A telegram came to the Weslevan Pomale Seminary at Cincinnati for Miss Mary Beach, daughter of a State Senator, saying that her father had tied suddenly of apoplexy. The school officials gave a ready assent to her speedy departure, and did all they could to soothe and assist the seemingly grief-stricker girl. She was joined at the depot by a young man whom she introduced as her cousin. He really was her sweet-heart, and had sent the message according to a previous understanding with her, not because her father was dead, for he was not, but to enable her to get out of the minary and elope with him. They were married ore the fraud was discovered.

-The hatred between Frenchmen and Irishmen in Montreal has just been stirred up snew. F. B. McNames, President of the St. Patrick's Society, did not appear in court to testify against some thieves who had robbed him. Crown Prosecutor Mousseau, a French-Namee then entered, and retorted upon the lawyer with opprobrious epithets. The Judge ordered his arrest, and he violently resisted, though finally committed to jail for ten days. That night Mousseau was burned in efficy in a public square, and a fight between Irish and French cit sone was with difficulty averted

-A few years ago the Bussian press dealt argent questions of their own fatherland. The Nihilists, in their pamphlets, denounced the Bussian press as being servile and void of true patriotism in this respect, and the reproach was too well deserved to be resented. Within the last few years there have appeared in Russia a large number of new journals devoted principally to the domestic interests of the country, and now every branch of Russian industry and art, the ordinary questions of the day, and the his tory of the past have their special organs.

-"Our trans-Atlantic friends," say the Russians, when referring to the people of the United States, and truly the Americans have, during the past iew years, given to the Russians some valuable lessons o riendship. Thus, while the prosperity of Russia depend: to a great extent upon the grain trade, she has herstofore lacked the appliances that, in these times, are indepen-sable in the work of carrying it out successfully in competition with the United States. But now a number of skilful and enterprising Americans have undertaken the business of supplying one of the most serious deficiencies of the Russian dealers by building for them great ele rators, such as till recently were nuknown in Res

-The Rev. Dr. William Butler, who is colored, is displeased because a colored Hishop was not elected by the Methodist Episcopal Convention. In a ministers' meeting in Philadelphia, in which returned selegates related their experiences, he said: "I san op-posed to a color line, but I feel it everywhere. It is prejulice, born of 250 years of servitude. When I arrived at Cincinnati there was a colored man to meet ms. When was assigned to my seat it was among the colored peo ile, and I was appointed to preach in a colored chu There was the color line. We hear these old fellows say: We won't cloct any Bishop on the color line, when they lraw one every day. The color line was forced on us."

-On the off day after the Derby in 1786, when only two £30 plates were run for, and the racing was over at 4 o'clock, a maich was made between the Prince of Wales and George Hanger, atterward Lord Colerain, who were visitors at Lord Bailimore's house, near Epsom, with Sheridan, Fox, Cola McMahon, Fixnatrick, and Hare, to race twenty turkeys against twenty reese, a distance of ten miles. The Prince backed the urkeys to a large amount, who went ahead two miles in the first three hours, but as night came on they began to fir up in the trees and roost among the boughs, from which they could not be dislodged, while the geese, coming waddling along, passed them and reached the ap-pointed goal. Huish says, in his memoirs, that the

-Tears, chemically considered, are a weak solution of chloride of sodium and phosphate of lime, the overflow of the ischrymal glands, caused by the contrac-tion of certain muscles. A writer who has analyzed them "as a weapon" says: "The best method is to held the head erect, look the cruel tyrant in the face, and let the tears flow down while the fips feign a maile. If the head be bent forward the tears will be likely to run down the nose and drop off at the end, and that speak the whole ing, for the eves get red, and the nose sympathizes with the general moisture, and gets a sort of raw look at the end. To use tears with effect requires, in fact, judg-ment. The effectiveness is gone as soon as any 'mop-ping' begins. A light hysterical sniffle may be permitted, f artistically executed, with a gasping sob, but no pol-

ishing off of eye or nose is adm -At a recent meeting of the Society of Mechanical Engineers, London, Mr. Crampton and N. Bergeron both spoke very highly of the performances of the fireless locomotives at work in and near Paris, on the street railways, and the opinion seemed to be general that the device offered an excellent solution of the problem of street tramway working. The advantages claimed for this arrangement are as follows: No danger of explosions in the street, or of accidents to the boiler; no red glim-mer from the fire during the night; no burning cinders dropped on the road; no cases of fire or other accidents caused by the engine; no ablee produced by the valves, blow-off cocks, or blast; no smoke, soot, or disagrecable smell of burnt gases; no stoppages resulting from the burning out of fire-bars, cracking of plates, leakage of tubes, or other causes—and to all these is likewise added that which perhaps may be considered as important as

any, namely, the economy which can be realized. -The Duke of Argyll began life as a very poor Duke, but will probably end as a very rich one. His uncle had left the estate terribly "dippod," and then here were jointures still further to deplete it. In fact, at one time he contemplated selling Roseneath, his beautiful historic seat in Dumbartonshire, but his slender means led to saving habits, which grew steadily upon him, and he has all his life lived so quietly and unostentalously that he has gradually cleared away debts and now enjoys a splendid income, a large proportion of which he saves. His sidest son's wife has \$80,000 a year from Par-Hamont, besides a marriage portion in cash of \$100,000, and they have no children. The next son is a partner in Coutts's banking house. The third married a Manchester ady of furture, and is in a stockbroking house which toes a great deal of business for the Rothschilds. Another. now his father's secretary, is in Parliament and very likely will eventually be in office, and the last is in the navy. One daughter is married to the eldest son of the Duke of Northumberland, with over a million a year. The Duke of Argyil has for many years of his life been in receipt of public pay sufficient to cover the expenses of his villa home at Kensington.

-Bow Bells tells the following story: One night in 1901 a little girl about a year old was left at the foundling hospital at Brest. She was well dressed, and a note pinned to her skirts stated that her name was Solange, and that she would eventually be reclaimed by her father. She grew up, however, unclaimed, and extraordinarily lovely; but her intellect appeared to be weak, and she suffered from fits of nervousness. At 12 she was sent into the streets to sell flowers, until her health failed, and she died. According to a custom in the district, she was buried in a wicker basket, and it being winter and the soil hard, a very slight excavation was made and saud thrown lightly over. During the night she revived from the trance which had been mis taken for death, and at length crept from the grave In crossing the ground between the cometery and the first fications she was stopped by the sentinel's " Qui ener" and, not answering, fired at, vary slightly wounded, and brought into the guard house. Her beauty made an inense impression on a rich young officer named Kramer, who sent her to a school in Paris. For four years he was toused about in the war, but on returning to Paris found Solange an accomplished girl, without a trace of the ner-rous debility which had afflicted her. They married, and lived happily in "aris. At length Capt. Kramer learned that inquiries were being made at Brest as to what had become of the girl left at the foundling hospital in 1801, and that these inquiries were made at the instance of the Swedish Ambassador, with whom Capt Kramer communicated. The result was that a month later Madame Kramer received a formal acknowledgment rom Marshal Bernadotte, afterward Charles XIV Sweden, that she was his daughter. They subsequently settled in Stockholm, were ennoted, and their son but

same an attacke to the Swedish legation in Paris. A TIMELY DITTY.

From the Kennar Cuy Fines.

See the Grant men eating crue, nelsome crow—
Hear the Blaine men annung low award low—
With all their rank and blaster.

The stalwarts couldn't chiester.

Votos enough to get a show—half a show
Ant the Presidential throne;
And they groon and they month
in a tear contential. Cons.

And torieth
Old Van Horn
Says to pake and strending Mortin,
From whose orbs the brine is startin'—

"Oh, th).

Take this crow, the startin'—

"Oh, th).

Do not ston to ake a foresting.

Use in Short frown,
Gulp it doesn—

It is crow—very tough—
Odinus crow; d—the start!

But we tellows have lived beaten
And the bird must now be easie—
It's an awin crusting blow.

But we've got to take mirrows.

Crow, crow, cow—

Tae rank, unsavory vand surnamed crow," A TIMELY DITTY.

The rank, unsavory visual surnamed crow."

three interviews with Mr. GARPIRLD. He wants to put

mittee on Appropriations. n a nominating Convention, JAMES A. GAR-FIELD, his fellow criminal, is the Republican